North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851. NO. 71.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at hi risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paraso,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th daye of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd. at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Doh'ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands.

P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—t

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Dan River Institute.

CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday the 7th July.

A. B. LINDSEY,
B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, June 7th, 1851. 872—3w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M. Principal.

Miss KATE E. KELLOGG, Assistant and Teacher of Ornamental Branches.
Mrs. E. B. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 7th of July, at the elegant and commodious building lately erected for this purpose.

RATES OF INSTRUCTION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS. For the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, and Latin, from $8 to $15,00
Music, (Piano with a course of vocal exercises) 20,00
Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, (Monochromatic, Stylographic, and in water colors) each, 6,00
French, 5,00
Board, (including washing.) per month, from 6 to 7,00

Yancyville, N. C. June 11, 1851.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving their testimony to the merits of this School, and its high claims to the public patronage. The teachers are all highly qualified for their several departments, by learning, experience, zeal and tact. *Thoroughness* is the term by which we would designate Mr. Gould's method of teaching. He is a scholar, and unusually well qualified to give instruction in every department of science.

Miss Kellogg is an accomplished and successful teacher. Her drawings and paintings are not surpassed by any of the kind ever seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. Gould's musical education, acquired in Europe, under some of the most eminent masters—her long experience and success, entitle her to rank among the very best teachers of music in our country.

We feel justified in saying that few Schools present equal advantages for obtaining a thorough education, and at a moderate expense.

N. M. ROAN, WM. LONG,
JOHN S. GRASTY, A. C. LINDSEY,
L. A. GWYNN, T. D. JOHNSTON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON.

June 12, 1851. 64—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings, 6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do. 26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups, A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons. Forks and Knives for table use, A large assortment of Razors and Knives, Plated Castors and Candlesticks, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30, Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps, Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes, Money Purses and Pocket Books, Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts, Revolving Pistols, best quality, Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders. Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watc s and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 64—td.

Toll the Bell Still Louder! Tollit,

Convey ye winds the joyful sound from Currituck to Cherokee—from the Arostook to the Sabine,

THAT THE "IMMORTAL INSECT"

Is at Home Again!

New Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1851.

Messieurs OLIVER & PROCTER,

R. R. R. R.

WE are now receiving and opening at our "Grand Emporium of Taste, Fashion and Elegance," Ugly Row, opposite Lougee's, one door above Litchford's, and hard by Towle's and Primrose's, a choice selection of vernal and solstitial Fabricks for male apparel, embracing every color and variety, of which the following are a part:

Black, blue, olive green, brown Dahlia and Zephyr Cloths, Drap d'Ete and Cashmeretts, all colors, for Summer coats, Black, single milled doe skin and fancy French Cassimeres of every variety, white and colored French drillings, warranted not to fade when washed; Embroidered Satin, and Marseilles, white and colored, entirely new and very beautiful; Plain white, and Buff Marseilles; Figured Satins, Silks and Shally Vestings, All of these goods were selected by "The Bug" in person from the latest importations and can be confidently recommended to our friends and patrons as being precisely "The Things" for Spring and Summer costumery.

The Express Train.

Oh, where are the words that can truly impress,
The pleasure we feel when we're off by express?
The Steam King is up, and the whistle is heard,
The bell gives the signal, we're off like a bird.
Through mountains and valleys, right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Our flight's like the eagles's, as fearless and brave;
The flag tells of safety as gaily it waves.
The rails are all clear, and the Monarch's ahead;
See forth from his nostrils the deep glare of red.
Still onward and onward we gallantly press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are off by express.

Towns, cities and hamlets, have passed in review,
Like some diorama of beautiful hue.
Our journey's accomplished, safe, safe as a dart,
Our frame not fatigued, nor oppressed is the heart.
With fire and spirit right onward we press,
Hurrah! then hurrah! we are safe by express.

What applies to the rails is in commerce the same,
And hence "The BUGG'S" greatness, and hence,
"The BUGG'S" fame.
Express is his motto; in matters of dress,
He receives all his fashions and models by express.
All the qualifications "The Bugg" does possess,
To outstrip all "slow trains"—thus he wins by express.

Expressly his fabrics are made for this mart,
Expressly he nurtures his cutters of art;
Expressly for him the best workmen's retaine
Expressly for all such prime clothes he's sustained;
Expressly to please you, his efforts progress,
Expressly in beauty and cheapness of dress.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1851. 47—

POST SCRIPTUM.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1851.

WE are now opening a beautiful supply of Clothing, Frock, dress, and sack coats of cloth, Cashmerett and Alpacha, all colors. We have a few dozen Skeleton French sacks without lining made of Cashmerett's and Zephyr cloths in which we defy competition (for Gentlemen's summer wear.) Grass Linnen frocks, super. french drilling pantaloons all colors cheap and warranted in all respects. Cassimere pantaloons. Vests, cravats, gloves, pocket hand'k'f's, suspenders, shirt collars new style—in fact every thing usually kept by Merchant Tailors or furnishing Houses. O & P.

Youth's Clothing.

WE have also on hand a complete assortment of Youth's Clothing—Frock Coats, of cloth, Alpacha, Tweeds, and Brown Linen, also Sacks, Pantaloons, of all kinds, either for school purposes or Sunday. Vests of all kinds. We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to this branch of our trade, as we will sell clothing cheaper than you can buy the Goods, and warrant them in all respects. O & P.

To Fancy Gentlemen.

WE have a few Highfalutin' Lowvulgar, Peru, Sedundric and Jaybird stripes and Plaids for Pantaloons. O. & P.

Shirts! Shirts!

JUST received a full supply of very superior Dress Shirts. O. & P.

THE LATEST Paris, London, and Northern Fashions just at hand.

Grateful ever for the patronage uniformly bestowed on us so liberally by our patrons since our commencement in business, we will endeavor to merit its continuanc by renewed exertions for their internal as well as external welfare. O. & P.

April 16, 1851. 47—

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons. Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange,

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Just Received.

Hhd. Refined Brown Sugar

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

1 Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and siste are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee;	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix;	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

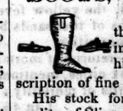
Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 29th, 1851. 4C—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

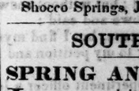
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

For the Benefit of all Concerned,

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ace ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 1851. 48—4.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution *will begin at 9 o'clock, A M., on the last Wednesday of July.* It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent corps of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, as I exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro. The inhabitants of the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consists of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is $60; for Music $30; for Oil Painting $15; for Drawing $5; for French or any other modern language taught, $5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851 871—4t.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$ 20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

F. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Gloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts,
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk & Hose,
Superfine, white cotton & Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with pat ent Fly &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 9, 1851. 45—4m.

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agents, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife." Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Rale

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The morning dawned on the unfortunate Hale's confinement just as he had committed to paper and secured the information he had ventured his life to obtain. He knew that he gazed on the blessed sunlight for the last time forever. He felt that in a few hours, a portion of the beautiful earth, now spread out so gloriously, would be lying a cold mass upon his bosom. He knew this, and his heart cramped like a deadened thing within him. He thought of his parents in their bereaved loneliness; of his betrothed in her broken hearted grief, and again it expanded with sorrowing tenderness. He was as brave a man as ever confronted death; still he felt it a fearful thing to yield up his life in its young hopes, to enter into the unknown bonndlessness of eternity, with a few hours preparation. He asked for the company of a clergyman, but none came; for a bible, but it was not procured. He knelt down in his last prayer, and the outpouring of his soul was broken in upon by those who came to conduct him to the gallows-tree. He went forward to his execution, not seeking man's applause on the very brink of eternity, by a false bravado against nature, rushing, with his proud soul cased in pride, up to the very presence of the Most High, over-coming nature's just fears, and challenging after ages to admire the boldness with which his ambitious soul could pass to the awful face of Jehovah. There was no such presumption in Hale's death. With a full and solemn sense of the awful event, he went to meet his fate as a Christian—a soldier. His soul was bowed in humility to God, and his last words were, "Oh, that I had more lives to offer up to my country." * * *

It was a splendid scene, the dinner table of the English commander. From his own land of luxury he had imported the massive plate and delicate china that covered it, loaded profusely with viands. British gold had purchased the tory farmer's cutlery; goblets sparkled with wine, like "melted rubies or liquid amber," and brimmed to the lips of the gay young officers, who, in their glittering uniforms, surrounded by song and wine, revelled on the brink of intoxication. Loud rose the voices of merriment in gleeful chorus, when a servant entered with information that a female had arrived at their camp with a flag of truce, and demanded an interview with Gen. Howe.

A haughty smile curled the Englishman's lip, as he addressed an Aid-de-camp.

"What trick is this, think you? The rebels must be reduced to extremities, indeed, when they send us a woman instead of ambassadors!"

The Aid-de-camp answered his general's smile, and demanded of the servant if the lady was young or old?

"Young, sir."

"And pretty?" asked a dozen voices.

"Rather pale, your honors."

"Young and interesting; our gallantry is bestirring itself," exclaimed some of the voices, "general, pray admit her."

"Silence, gentlemen, silence! The wine has made you noisy;" replied Gen. Howe, rising from the tabe, and ordering the servant to admit the visitor immediately.

Most of the young officers were on their feet, and all eyes were turned to the entrance as Sarah Eaton advanced—her deep mourning rendered her pale features almost ghostly, and her crape veil thrown back so as to display her white forehead, and eyes touchingly sweet in their expression, even while resting on the form of him who had made her heart desolate. Not a word was spoken by the group that surrounded the dinner table; the merry smile was quenched in the warm lips of each gay individual as he looked on the young American, who stood before them in the beautiful majesty of her grief. Howe advanced with stately politeness to receive her, but she shrank from his approach, and with steady dignity requested the body of Nathan Hale for christian burial.

Howe was evidently surprised at the nature of her petition, but courteously answered that it could not be granted, Captain Hale having already been buried three days.

"Yet surely he might be disinterred!" persisted she, eagerly stepping forward—then seeing denial in his look, she added beseechingly, "you will not refuse his old parents a last look on the face of their son; if you are a father you cannot be so cruelly deaf to humanity."

"Are you the sister or the wife of the deceased, that you thus urgently ask for his remains?"

"Neither, oh, neither!" replied the tortured girl, pressing her hands over her eyes to hide the burst of tears the question had unlocked.

A young officer pitying her distress, handed her a chair. She sat down and was endeavoring to check the untimely tears, when another advanced—a thing of a laced scarlet and huge epau lettes—and, touching her white neck with the tip of his insolent finger, demanded, "If she was neither the wife nor the sister of the handsome spy, what else could she be but a sweetheart!"

The blood flushed into the marble cheeks of the insulted girl, like a sudden sunset; but without answering him she turned to Gen. Howe and said:

"I expected at least to be secure, but I find myself mistaken; I request an answer to my petition and liberty to withdraw."

Howe cast on the young impertinent officer a look of stern anger, then turning to the maiden with the smooth suavity of manner so common to the unfeeling man of the world, and difficult to contend against, so artfully does it charm away opposition:

"Young lady, I regret that it is not in my power to grant your request. The remains you seek have been disposed of according to law in such cases, and must not be disturbed. I should be extremely happy to gratify you, but in this, as I have said, it is entirely out of my power."

Sarah was about to speak again, but with a bow of dismissal, he requested the young officer who had handed her to a chair, to conduct her to the boat in which she came.

Sarah shrank from the proffered arm of her conductor, though much her trembling limbs needed support, and walked silently to the shore; but just as she was stepping into the boat, he drew close to her side and whispered, "Be in that little cove yonder at midnight, and I will help you to the body you are so desirous to obtain."

Sarah with a stifled cry of joy, seized his hand.

"And will you indeed help me? God bless you!"

"Restrain yourself," he said, "we shall be observed; sail out of sight of the dam, and at midnight come as I have directed to the cove—the grave is near by, you can see the tree"—he hesitated, but too late. Sarah's eyes had fallen on that oak standing bleak and alone spreading its huge branches against the sky, like the congregated arms of giant executioners. A remnant of rope dangled from one of its gnarled limbs. Sarah gave one long piercing look, and her heart seemed in the clutch of a vulture; then, with a sudden gasp of horror, she sprang into the boat, and shut out the fearful sight with her locked hands.

The same moon that witnesed the parting of Hale and his betrothed, now shone upon her as she lay by the side of his old father, in the boat that lay upon her oars in the cove, rocking to the swell of the rising tide, and drifting by degrees towards the shore. The watchers were anxiously looking for the generous Englishman within hearing of the sentinel near the grave. His heavy, measured tread at length ceased, and the sound of some voices came from where he was standing. There was silence for a few moments. A cracking in the brushwood that skirted the cove, and then the young officer stood on the beach within a few paces of them.

"Quick! pull on shore," he cried in a suppressed voice. "I have got rid of the sentinel, for half an hour; quick! or we shall not have time."

Two or three strokes of the oars brought the boat to his feet. The old man arose, the very picture of stern grief, the moonlight displaying the still lineaments of his pale face as he grasped with both of his, the large white hand extended to assist him on the shore. The boatman followed, and Sarah was left alone.

It was a fearful half hour to the poor girl, with the waves moaning like unquiet spirits about her, and the dread sound of shovelling earth and muffled voices coming from the distance. She dared not look after the three as they went towards the grave, for her heart sickened at again looking on the gallows tree with its horrid appendage.

A suspension of sounds caused Sarah to raise her head from the folds of her shawl, where she had buried it; no living being was in sight. But the black shadow of the bloody oak had crept along the waters like a vast pall endowed with vitality, till its extremity lay along the edge of the boat, and was insidiously moving towards her. With a cry of terror and shuddering all over, as if the unearthly dew of another world was upon her, the poor girl snatched an oar and shoved the boat out into the moonlight. Again she looked up, and the three who had disinterred the dead appeared, bearing him over the bright grass, wrapped in the cloak of the Englishman, the feet supported by the generous officer, and the gray hairs of the father streaming over the body of his lifeless son. Noiseless they came to the shore. There the old man left his burden in the arms of the officer, while he took his seat in the boat and then his quivering arms were extended and the dead body of Nathan Hale, shrouded in its military winding sheet, was laid across the lap of his father, while his head rested on the chilled bosom of his betrothed wife.

They went out upon the waters, the living and the dead—when old Hale raised his grey head and spoke to the young girl,

"Sarah, in mourning for the dead, we must not forget the duty we owe to our country. Let us search for the papers we are to carry to Washington."

Then with his old quivering hands he unfolded the cloak and found the papers containing the information purchased at so great a sacrifice, secured in the vest. In taking them out, the bosom of the corpse was laid bare. The moonlight poured full upon its pulseless heart, and Sarah with a cry of agony, saw the long, bright ringlet of her own hair.

An Interview with Mr. Fillmore and one of his Friends. We are glad to see that our friend, Lawrence R. Jerome, connected with the Rochester American has been rewarded for his devotion to Fillmore and the 'snuff-takers.' He received the appointment of Deputy Collector, and Inspector of the Customs at Rochester. Lawrence, unlike the many peculiar friends of the administration, has been a consistent hater of Weed and Seward. He was taken with the disease when the Native American faction, seven or eight years since, promised to swallow up the Whig party, and has not been cured yet. Lawrence, nevertheless, is a clever, companionable fellow. We shall never forget his interview with Vice President Fillmore the day after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor. A party of from ten to fifteen, after shaking hands with the brave old General, started to pay their respects to Mr. Fillmore. On their way down the Avenue to Coleman's hotel, it was agreed that, as Jerome was a western New Yorker, the duty appropriately devolved on him to present the party to 'our own dear Fillmore.' Lawrence remonstrated. 'Fillmore won't recollect me,' said he. The party insisted however, on his doing the honors. Finding there was no escape, he nerved himself with a stiff brandy smash, and we proceeded up stairs. 'Never mind, if he don't know me, d—n him, I'll make him,' ejaculated Lawrence.

The party was announced by the waiter, and ushered into the apartments of the Vice President.

'How do you do, Mr. Fillmore,' exclaimed Jerome, with great confidence.

'How do you do, Mr. ——,' responded Fillmore, evidently confused.

'My name is Jerome,' replied Lawrence, with a dignified elevation, 'Jerome of the Rochester American—a paper that has been your friend on all occasions. Not know me, sir,' and Lawrence elevated himself a peg higher by jerking on the waistband of his pantaloons, 'not know me, when I have raked Rochester from h—l to breakfast to bring up voters to elect you Governor, Comptroller and Vice President. Not know me, when I have been fighting your battles in Monroe county for ten years! Sir, I want that you should know me. Look at me Fillmore, so that when I come again with my friends from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all over God's creation, I shan't feel like a cat in a strange garret. I expected it would be just so. I told my friends you would'nt recognize me. Sir, I tell you it has become a bye-word that you do not know your friends.'

The Vice President wilted down like a wet rag under the strong irony of the speech. The whole party was amazed and annoyed at Jerome's boldness. We never saw a man so confused as Fillmore. He evidently felt the force of the gentleman's argument. He looked like a fellow in a tight place, ready to crawl into the smallest kind of a hole. The Vice President saw that it was necessary to say something in reply to this strange harangue. He was proceeding to say, 'I will know you hereafter Mr. Jerome,' when he was interrupted and cut short by Lawrence, who edged in, 'I want that you should know me, I don't want you treat me in this cold, clammy way. It's a way you have got into, I know, and can't help it.'

'Mr. Jerome, I have taken a dagurreotype of you, and shall never forget you,' said the Vice President, with one of his most complacent smiles, at the same time, shaking his hand energetically. Fillmore was relieved from his embarrassment by Daye Crandall, the joker of the Lockport Courier, who changed the conversation by introducing the party.

Jerome's speech had evidently a good effect on Fillmore. Ever since that remarkable interview Fillmore has realised the force of 'knowing his friends.'

Albany Knickerbocker.

President Fillmore's vsit to this State has developed a fund of toadyism which we had not supposed formed so disproportionate an element of Virginia character. The stern and simple republicanism of ancient times seems to be in disrepute among the descendants of Jefferson and Taylor. Mr. Garnett's proposition to drop the prefix of *Excellency* in the invitation to the President could not command a respectable vote; whilst Millard Fillmore was greeted by his adherents with an excess of oriental adulation, as disgusting as it was inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. There is some excuse to be found in the weakness of human nature when man bows before man in the irresistible adoration of genius or heroism; but homage paid to man merely as a functionary, as the occupant of an office, is nothing less than an abject self-abasement. But Millard Fillmore has not even this claim to popular incense, for he is not the elected and legitimate, but the accidental occupant of office. The worship of the principle of sovereignty is consistent with the theory of despotic government, and hence the famous declaration of the royalist that he would respect the *crown* though he found it on a bramble. But it is as philosophically false as it is degrading to dignity in the citizens of Virginia to bow before a common place specimen of humanity, simply because accident has dressed him up in a little brief authority. The sensation produced Millard Fillmore in his triumphal procession from Old Point to Acquia Creek, may be explained perhaps in a manner less derogatory to the people of Virginia. Perhaps he was run after, as was Quick's menagerie, from an impulse of curiosity; for a full blooded abolitionist is a rare animal in Eastern Virginia. And, by the way, though the President could reap no political capital by his voyage up James river, he had an admirable opportunity to enlighten his mind in respect to negro slavery. If he examined Mr. Hill Carter's farm with an unbiased eye, he must have learned that masters are not the cannibals, nor slaves the beasts of burden, he supposed them, when he wrote his famous Erie letter.

In all the speeches made by President and Secretaries in their electioneering tours, one characteristic has predominated, and that is laudation of the Union. What an idle meaningless expedient! The Southern people have been robbed and their rights trampled upon. Their enemies threaten still farther aggression, and they look imploringly to the Chief of the nation, to shield them from plunder. And what words of encouragement does he speak? Does he say, be of good cheer, I will protect you? Does he in more explicit language, promise to prevent by executive veto, the repeal of the fugitive slave law? Not at all. Like Seward and Hale, he mutters the meaningless, and, as we have learned from a sad experience, the impotent phrase—the Constitution and the Union. Madame Roland exclaimed with reason, "O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name"! and with equal truth and greater emphasis may the Southern people cry out, "what wrongs and outrages are perpetrated in the name of the Constitution and the Union!" *Petersburg Democrat.*

Cure for Gravel. Having much sympathy for all those troubled with the gravel, you may relieve many sufferers by inserting in your paper the following valuable receipt, which seldom fails to relieve and entirely cure that dreadful disease.

Make a strong tea of wild carrot, of the flower and seeds, into a pint of which put a piece of saltpetre, about the size of two large peas; let the patient drink it as warm as possible and in bed, and it will produce a copious perspiration; it may be taken at other times, during the day, and will act strongly as a diuretic.

Christ was born among the poor, grew up among the poor, toiled with the poor, and died for the poor. The cases in which he ever came in contact with rich men are noted with emphasis in Scripture as remarkable exceptions.

MORTALITY OF AMERICAN CITIES.

The conditions which affect health and life are one of the most important subjects of human inquiry. It has been one of the principal objects of recent statistical investigations. Much light has been thrown upon it; and it is the highest evidence of the really great advance of civilization that the average length of life has actually been increased. Still, the average life of man is yet very far short of that which was "appointed" unto him; and that fact (perhaps more than any other,) demonstrates both the need and the possibility of far higher advances than we have ever made.

The natural elements of light—pure water—fresh air, nourishing food and exercise, both moral and physical, are the now admitted elements of natural health, without which, all the arts of medicine, and all the wealth of life fail of any salutary end.

As there are multitudes, however, compelled to live in cities, confined to shops, where some of these elements are either wanting or diminished, it is important to know in what situation, and under what circumstances the health of cities may be improved. We have already referred to some of the police regulations which our city requires. We will now point out some of the great differences in health, which are found in American cities under different moral and physical conditions. From a multidude of facts which have been collected on the subject, we select a few in relation to the average mortality of different cities.

1. Of Boston. The tables for twenty-five years in Boston, from 1821 to 1845 (excluding the stillborn) show the following results:

	Average Deaths annually.	Av. Pop. annually.	Ratio annually.
1821 to 1825	1,265	46,000	1 to 39
1825 to 1830	1,089	60,000	1 to 56
1830 to 1835	1,532	68,000	1 to 45
1835 to 1845	2,073	93,383	1 to 45

Thus we see that the average mortality of Boston is about 1 to 46, during a period of twenty-five years, and this may be taken as a fair average of the mortality of Boston during a long period of time.

2. Of New York—

Years.	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio.
1825	5,019	160,000	1 to 32
1830	5,537	202,000	1 to 37
1831	6,363	215,600	1 to 34
1832	10,359	229,200	1 to 22
1833	5,746	242,800	1 to 42
1834	9,082	256,400	1 to 28
1835	7,082	270,000	1 to 37
1840	11,000	312,000	1 to 28
1846	11,069	421,000	1 to 38

The average mortality in New York, therefore, is 1 to 34.

3. Of Philadelphia. Our tables are not complete for Philadelphia; but some idea of its mortality may be gathered from two years:

	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio.
In 1845	5,884	280,000	1 to 47
1840	4,600	220,000	1 to 48

The accuracy of this statement is doubtful, from the difficulty of ascertaining the true population of the city from that of the county. The mortality of Philadelphia, however, is probably a little more than that of Boston, or about 1 in 45 in a series of years.

4. Of Baltimore. The following are the returns of mortality for Baltimore, during ten years.

	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio.
In 1839	1,260	99,985	1 to 44
1840	2,045	102,513	1 to 50
1841	2,217	105,087	1 to 46
1842	2,477	108,233	1 to 43
1843	2,333	112,021	1 to 48
1844	2,665	116,501	1 to 43
1845	2,896	121,564	1 to 41
1846	2,996	127,219	1 to 42
1847	3,414	333,579	1 to 39
1848	3,861	140,457	1 to 36

The average of the ratio is 1 to 43.

5. Charleston. The following are the returns of mortality in Charleston during ten years:

	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio.
In 1841	594	29,263	1 in 50
1842	550	29,263	1 in 54
1843	697	29,263	1 in 44
1844	553	29,263	1 in 54
1845	570	29,263	1 in 52
1846	607	29,263	1 in 47
1847	548	29,263	1 in 54
1848	617	29,263	1 in 43
1849*	798	32,182	1 in 40
1850†	856	32,182	1 in 37

The average of the ratio for the ten years is 1 in 47½.

---

* 125 of Yellow Fever, and 75 of Old Age.

† Of Consumption, 108, mostly strangers; 21 of Broken Bone Fever, an epidemic, and 59 of Old Age.

6. Of Cincinnati. No really correct returns have ever been kept in Cincinnati, but several years since, an ordinance required the sextons to make returns, and in two or three years a tolerable degree of accuracy was arrived at. The following results serve merely to give a general idea of variation of the health of Cincinnati:

In 1833 (Cholera times)	1 death to 27
1835	1 do to 37
1836	1 do to 40
1847	1 do to 39

This gives an average of about 1 to 35, and if we take the twenty years from 1830 to 1850 inclusive, which includes five years of cholera, we think that that is about the average. If we were to exclude the cholera years, and take the range from 1820 to 1850, it would probably be 1 in 40.

6. Of New Orleans. Dr. Barton of New Orleans, has published an elaborate report on the sanitary condition of New Orleans. The following is the range of the mortality of eight years, from 1841 to 1848, inclusive:

Average population	100,098
Average deaths	5,177
Average ratio	to 19

This is the result too, after deducting a reasonable portion of the population for strangers. In one of these years the mortality was reduced to 1 in 33, but on the other hand, there were years in which the mortality was as great as 1 to 10! In 1833, the principal cholera year, New Orleans was more than decimated! In fact, the great mortality of New Orleans is occasioned by pestilences, the yellow fever, cholera, &c., which sweep off tens of thousands beyond the common mortality of other cities.

If we take now the averages of returns of mortality during a series of years, in the six cities, mentioned above, we have the following results of mortality:

In Boston	1 in 46
In New York	1 in 34
In Philadelphia	1 in 45
In Baltimore	1 in 43
In Charleston	1 in 47½
In Cincinnati	1 in 35
In New Orleans	1 in 19

These are certainly great differences—and there must be great differences in the sanitary condition of these cities. New Orleans, for example, in a series of twenty years, has doubled the mortality of Boston—New York and Cincinnati have a larger portion than either Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

We can only here mention three essential differences, in the condition of these cities.

1st. Climate makes some difference—the Northern latitudes, within the Temperate Zone, being most favorable to the longevity of the Anglo Saxon race. Whether it is, or would be to other races, is a different question. Probably not.

2d. The floating unacclimated population of New York, Cincinnati, and New Orleans is much greater than in Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and especially is it greater in New Orleans.

3d. The cleanliness of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, is decidily greater, and their police more thorough and effective. *Commercial Gazette.*

Meeting House Destroyed. The Woodbury (N. J.) Constitution, states that the Friend's Meeting house at Haddonfield, one of the most venerable religious edifices in the country, was lately destroyed by one of the opposition parties into which the ancient society was divided some twenty-four years ago, during the discussions about the doctrines set forth by Elias Hicks. At the time of this great division among the Friends, the adherents of the two parties of this meeting agreed amicably to occupy different parts of this old meeting house, and accordingly the partition was let down, and for twenty-four years each party met peaceably in its own section. Lately, however, symptoms of uneasiness began to be manifested. The Constitution says that the several parties differed about a proposal to tear down the old edifice and build a more modern one, and after much controversy, no satisfactory result being arrived at, the one party took a posse of about 30 laborers, and tore down the whole building on the 19th of last May.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place with much spirit and enthusiasm.

At sun rise Divine Service was performed in the Presbyterian Church, and at ten o'clock a procession was formed, and marched to the Commons Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. W. S. Mason, and an Oration was delivered by Henry W. Miller, Esq.

The procession and the ceremonies of the day were under the direction of Sion H. Rogers, Esq., as Chief Marshal, assisted by Messrs. J. J. Foreman, Quentin Busbee, David Hinton, and James Iredell. The Ringgold Guards were out under the command of Capt. Stuart, and presented a fine appearance.

The Music from Mr. Soloman's Brass Band, was excellent.

At four o'clock the children of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday Schools assembled at the Presbyterian Church, where the audience was addressed in an interesting manner by Adolphus Jones, Esq. There were some four hundred children in attendance, all showing by their happy faces how much delighted they were with the exercises of the occasion. After the Address at the Church, the children, accompanied by their Teachers and friends, repaired to places prepared for the occasion, to partake of collations which had been furnished by the members of the respective Churches. We regard this as one of the best features of our Fourth of July celebrations, and we hope it may be long continued.

Before and after the Sunday School Address, the Choir of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by some from other Churches, and under the direction of Mr. Petersilia, executed several tunes in a most impressive manner.

At night the Capitol Square was illuminated, and a display of Fire Works was made before the very large assemblage in attendance. The day appeared to pass off pleasantly to all, and no accident of any sort occurred.

We do not remember to have seen on any former occasion of the kind, so large a number of persons from a dintance. Our country friends were here by hundreds. It is needless to assure them that our citizens were glad to see them. They are always welcome to Raleigh.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held at their office, in this City, on Monday last.

The Report of the Directors to the Stockholders, exhibits to the members of the Company the most gratifying results. The number of Policies in force as per last Annual Report, was 610; the number in force now is 1161—showing a clear increase during the past year of 551 Policies. The assets of the Company, on the 20th of last month, were as follows:

Premium notes, drawing 6 per cent.	$28,461 04
Cape Fear Bank stock and bonds,	9,371 00
Amount in hands of Treasurer,	7,191 43
Amount in hands of Agents,	1,094 15
	$46,117 62

The Company has paid losses during the past year on one white person and ten slaves, amounting to $10,288; and the whole amount paid losses, since the organization of the Company, is only $11,688. The disbursements of the Company for all purposes, during the past year, amount to $16,043 62. On the subject of dividends we quote as follows from the Annual Report:

"On the subject of dividends the Directors have moved with great caution. At the first Annual Meeting no dividend was declared, because they believed the best interests and welfare of the Company dictated such a policy, but the Board have great pleasure in being able now to declare a dividend to life members of *thirty per cent.* on the premiums paid in by those who have renewed their Polices prior to the first Monday of July. This dividend has been entered as a credit on the books of the Company to each member who is entitled to it, and will be allowed on the premium note at the next annual renewal; or, where the whole premium has been paid in, cash in the next annual settlement of premium. The Directors believe that this method of paying dividends is for the best interest of the members, and therefore trust it will give general satisfaction; for it will be observed, that although a dividend of thirty per cent. is declared to all those who are entitled to receive it, agreeably to our laws, yet it will not affect the funds on hand, but will merely lesson the actual receipts of the Company, for the coming year, by that amount."

The Annual Report and the By-Laws of the Company, with tables of rates, have been ordered to be printed for distribution among the members.

The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last, Directors of the Company for the present year: Charles E. Johnson, James F. Jordan, W. R. Scott, C. B. Root, W. D. Haywood, W. D. Cooke, W. W. Holden, F. C. Hill, Seaton Gales, H. W. Husted, W. H. McKee, Perrin Busbee, and W. H. Jones. And the following gentlemen have been elected Officers of the Company for the present year:

Charles E. Johnson, President; William D. Haywood, Vice President; James F. Jordan, Secretary; William D. Cooke, William R. Scott, and Charles B. Root, Executive Committee; Drs. C. E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, and R. B. Haywood, Medical Board of Consultation; Dr. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner; William H. Jones, Treasurer; and Perrin Busbee, Attorney.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot is doing noble service at present in the Republican cause. The last number of that paper says:

"Col. Ruffin has filled all his appointments up to the present time, and all the accounts that reach us are truly encouraging, and indicate his certain success. The Democrats are highly pleased with his bearing on the stump, and he will be supported by many of the States Rights Whigs of the District, who cannot swallow the Federal and Consolidation notions of Mr. Stanly."

This is indeed cheering. "The Conquerer" is fighting his last battle. He will never again have the opportunity of humbling his constituents and himself before the Freesoilers and Abolitionists in the House of Representatives. A *true man* will succeed him, and then the people of the Eighth District may hold up their heads. They have suffered reproach for the last two years, in having such a man to represent them as Edward Stanly; and it is gratifying to feel assured that they will soon be themselves again. Three cheers for Ruffin and the Constitution, and confusion to all Submissionists and Freesoilers!

We publish in to-day's paper two laws respecting the State tax on collateral descents, to which we invite the particular attention of County Court Clerks, County Attornies, and all others interested, as there is little doubt but these laws are greatly neglected.

The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

MR. MILLER'S ORATION.

We regret that Mr. Miller should have considered it proper and in good taste to allude in his Oration here on the 4th instant, to questions connected with the party politics of the country. The Fourth of July is the national Sabbath—it is the people's day, without respect to party. It is the day on which *all* may approach the altar of their country with hearts grateful for the past and proud of the present, and with earnest hopes for a continuance of common liberties and common blessings. As our forefathers, with one mind and with one heart, fought for these liberties before parties were organized, and won them for all interests and all classes, as they fondly hoped, to be enjoyed by all to the latest generations, so ought we, in our celebrations of their triumphs and in paying our devotions to their virtues, to be sure that we do so in the spirit which animated them, and in a manner which shall perpetuate the great truth, from age to age, that this inheritance is the common property of all. If party spirit is ever to be stilled, *this* is the day, of all others, when quiet should be forced upon it. When we speak of Washington, and of La Fayette, and of Marion, and of De Kalb, let *that* spirit be dismissed from our presence, not as an accursed but as an improper thing; it will return to us, in its place, full soon, to divide us, as we ought to be divided, and as in the nature of things we must be, upon questions connected with the administration of public affairs. And it is thus only that we *can* be divided, so long as we are true to the teachings of our immortal ancestors. Party spirit, in its time and in its place, is both proper and necessary; but *out* of time and *out* of place, as all must feel it to be on Independence Day, it is productive of no public benefit, but is calculated to convert a season of united national rejoicing into an occasion of contention and angry strife.

We exulted with the Orator, in the outset of his Oration, over the triumphs of the Revolution, and we participated with him in all his expressions of gratitude for the liberties established for us by the heroes and sages of that day. We were with him in his delineations of the difficulties and struggles which preceded and attended the adoption of the present Constitution; and we joined him in all the admiration he expressed for that instrument, as the sublimest and most perfect piece of workmanship which ever came from mortal hands. We united with him also in his description of the value and the blessings of the Union, and we responded most heartily to his wishes, so strongly expressed, for its continuance; but when he began his attack upon State sovereignty, and when he manifested, as well by his manner as by his language, his conviction that unlimited submission to the Federal Government is a duty, and that this Union can be maintained by force, we felt, as a large portion of his hearers must have felt, that he was not only treading the forbidden grounds of partyism, but that he was announcing the very sentiments and the very views of government which must, above all others, if carried into practice and generally acted upon, end in the disruption of the Union and in civil war.

Mr. Miller no doubt intended to deliver a Union Speech, but he failed in his intention. Indeed, with his notions of government and the views he takes of our political system, such an effort on his part is impossible. So far as the portion we are now noticing is concerned, it was a *Disunion* Speech. He argued against State sovereignty—he made no allusion to Southern rights—he held up the Union as every thing and the States as hardly any thing—he echoed the watchword of Seward, of New York, of Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and of other fanatics of the free States, *Union at all hazards, under all circumstances, and to the last extremity.* He could see no safety to the Southern States or to the institution of Slavery out of the Union—the very government which has already set limits to the spread of Slavery, he represented as its surest protection and its best friend! If he referred to the Constitution once, he spoke of the Union in *this* sense a dozen times; and if he expressed the opinion in any portion of his Oration that the Southern people have rights, which in any contingency they ought to defend, we did not hear it. He may have spoken of the privilege of rebellion as belonging to the States when oppression shall have become too heavy to be borne; but if he did, we have no distinct recollection of it. Perhaps he did, or it may be that he merely left *this right in the people of North Carolina to become rebels*, to be inferred from the nature of his argument; but the Oration, we presume, will be published, and then all doubts as to its exact language and tone will be removed. And now, what was this but a Disunion speech? The Union has been put in peril by the action of the majority of the people of the free States. *They* are the aggressors and Disunionists—if the Union should be dissolved, the fault will be theirs. Every one feels, every one sees, every one confesses this fact. Under these circumstances we say to these people, you have wronged us much already, and we fear additional and heavier wrongs at your hands. We have a common Constitution, it is true, which you threaten to violate, and we have an institution which you are anxious to destroy; but then we have a Union, and if you *will* do these things, we shall regret it, but at the same time we will submit. What language is this to address to our assailants and to the enemies of Constitutional Freedom! What must be its effect? What its tendency but to lull the South into a false security, *and to invite the very aggressions we are seeking to prevent?* If we bring our heads to the block will not the executioner strike? If we tell our assailants we are powerless and at their mercy, will they not take us at our word? If we sink ourselves beneath the free States, forget our equality with them, and beg them in the name of the Union to spare us, will they not despise us, and despising us, crush us? Away with such sentiments! They are the doctrines, and nothing but the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience; and if followed up, they will most assuredly bring upon us all the very calamities of dissolution which so many of us fear, and which all good men, every where, are striving to avert. Such sentiments—such *Disunion* sentiments are unwelcome at any time to North Carolina ears, but they are especially so on Independence Day.

We repeat, the Fourth of July is the *People's Day*, and no man should be permitted to desecrate it with partizan harangues and go unrebuked. On such a day, the Orator who is selected to speak for a community, ought to represent the whole community, and not a certain portion of it; and if he cannot do that—if his partizan feelings press upon him for utterance—if his party aims tempt him to deviate from the path of propriety and of good taste, and to indulge in reflections or in inuendoes against his political opponents, let him consult his own self-respect and the true spirit of the day, by declining the task. The truth is, we apprehend the celebration here was *intended* to be a party celebration—the beginning, as it were, of the Union, Scott campaign of 1852. We do not charge this, because we do not know it; but we have a right to express our apprehensions on the subject. We saw and heard some things before the Fourth, and on the occasion itself—to say nothing of the concluding portion of Mr. Miller's harangue—which struck us as significant; and the result may show that we are not mistaken. It was to be a *Union Speech*, and the leader of the Band, it is rumored, was instructed to play nothing but *Union songs*; and this in a community where *all* are for the Union, and where differences exist only as to the best means for upholding and preserving it! But the Orator, in his anxiety to perform his task acceptably to the *self-styled* Union men, overshot the mark and made a *Disunion* Speech. Of course this was innocently done, for we cannot suspect either that gentleman or those who think with him, of any *designs* upon the Union. Indeed, they profess to love it so excessively that they would destroy it and the State at the same time, by the enormous powers with which they would clothe it; but we fear, after all, that they love Whig rule at Washington City quite as much as they do the Union of the States, and the sequel may disclose that they will go as far to sustain the one as they will the other.

The imputation that the State Rights men of North Carolina are agitators, Disunionists or factionists, is totally unfounded; and when made by a *Southern* man, as the organ of a *Southern* committee, and before a *Southern* audience, assembled on Independence Day, it deserves to be branded with severer language than we think proper to use on this occasion.

This imputation, it is true, was not made in so many words, but it was clearly inferable from the language of the Orator.

This is the first time the Fourth of July has been desecrated in this City, by the utterance of partizan sentiments, and we hope it may be the last.

We have alluded to these things simply as a matter of duty, and with no disposition to do any one injustice.

SOUND VIEWS.

We copy from the last Pennsylvanian, the following remarks delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, at a Democratic Meeting in Lancaster on the 29th of last month:

"Mr. Buchanan said this was the most important State election, considering the principles involved, which had ever been held in Pennsylvania. Should Pennsylvania become an Abolition or Free Soil State, then farewell to the Union; and here he pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the Union. But it was said the Union was in no danger; and men cried peace, peace, as did the ancient false prophets, when there was no peace. Look at South Carolina, which had already, in February last, elected delegates to a State Convention, with an express view to separate secession. In case she should carry her purpose into effect, which he trusted in Heaven she would not, no man could predict the consequences. Throughout the other slaveholding States, he believed a large majority would finally acquiesce in the compromise; but upon one express condition. That condition was, that the Fugitive Slave Law should be faithfully executed. In all the Union meetings, without exception, throughout the slaveholding States, this condition had been solemnly announced. He would cite the proceedings of the State Convention, held in Georgia in November last, as an example of what had been done at all the other Union meetings. He read from two of these resolutions: "That the State of Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, *even as a last resort*, to a disruption of every tie, which binds her to the Union, &c., &c., any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves;" and "that it is the deliberate opinion of the Convention, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill, by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union." To say then that the Union is in no danger, in case this law should be repealed or materially modified, is to pronounce that all the Southern States, without exception, have proclaimed a falsehood to the world. And yet we are to have a continued agitation in Pennsylvania for the repeal or material modification of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and this transcendently important question of union or disunion, is directly involved in our approaching Gubernatorial election. The late respectable Whig Convention which assembled at this place, had by an overwhelming majority, voted down a proposition which looked to the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. So bitter had been the hostility of Gov. Johnston to this law, that he had refused to approve a Bill repealing a section in our act of 1847, denying to the Government of the United States, that right of courtesy which belonged even to foreign nations, to have fugitives, who had violated their laws, confined for safe keeping in our jails.

Mr. Buchanan then expatiated at length upon the constitutionality, justice and necessity of the Fugitive Slave law. He said that the Constitution of the United States was a solemn league and covenant between independent State sovereignties, and that it never would have existed without a solemn pledge that fugitive slaves should be restored to their masters, and that if this pledge were violated by one of the parties, the other would feel themselves to be released from its obligations.

Mr. Buchanan said that the Southern States had acquiesced in the Compromise, expecting that it would produce peace, and yet it now appeared that the agitation was to continue for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law. Every thing on earth that a Southern man held most valuable, the lives of those most dear to him, as well as his property, were to be endangered by this agitation in the North; when all he desired was, to be let alone and permitted to live in peace.

Pennsylvania could finally decide this question. She is emphatically the Keystone of the Union. Let a majority of her citizens sternly decide that the Constitution and the Laws should be faithfully executed—that the Fugitive Slave Bill shall neither be repealed nor essentially modified—that the use of our jails shall be afforded to the citizens of our sister States for the safe keeping of their fugitives from labor whilst awaiting their trial,—and the danger will then have passed away. Let her citizens decide differently, at the approaching election, and the consequence may be disastrous."

These are sound and patriotic views. Mr. Buchanan seems to be duly impressed with a sense of the dangers which threaten the Union, and he knows the source whence these dangers proceed. He does not underrate or understate the strength of the Abolit

GEN. JACKSON—STATE RIGHTS.

The Whig leaders are in the habit of quoting from Gen. Jackson's Proclamation against South Carolina Nullification, with the view of producing the idea in the public mind that he was unfavorable in his opinions to State sovereignty. These leaders are the last men in the world who ought to be permitted to refer to the opinions of "Old Hickory" for their own benefit. They opposed, reviled and slandered that great man in his day, and would have crushed him if they could; but now, hoping to make a little party capital by twisting and perverting his opinions, they bring him forward as authority against State Rights, and speak of him with as much freedom as if they had been his best friends.

South Carolina nullified in 1832, and sought at the same time to remain in the Union. She desired to evade the operation of one law, while she submitted to all the others—in other words, she thought she had a right to go *out* of the Union as to one law, and to remain *in* as to the rest, and to enjoy at the same time the common advantages and benefits of the Confederation. Gen. Jackson took his stand against *this* movement, and not in opposition to State sovereignty. The truth is, he was a State Rights, Jeffersonian Republican from his youth up; and he died as he had lived, the champion of the rights of the States. But these Whig leaders refer to his Proclamation as containing arguments against the right of secession, when they well know that he explained that Proclamation and set himself right, as soon as he found that his opinions therein advanced had been misinterpreted. *This* fact, however, they are careful to keep back from the people. We now lay this explanation before our readers, as we find it appended to a Speech of the Hon. W. S. Ashe, delivered during the late Congress. Mr. Ashe says:

"Since the delivery of this speech, I have had my attention called to an editorial article published in the *Globe*, of the date of January 4, 1833, which purports to be an explanation of President Jackson's proclamation, and, (as the venerable Mr. Ritchie has kindly furnished me with the substance of a conversation he had with President Jackson, a few days previous to his final departure from the capital, in which conversation he informed Mr. Ritchie that the article published in the *Globe* might be considered as an "*authentic* exposition of the principles of his proclamation," fully as much so as if it was subscribed with the name of Andrew Jackson,) I can but feel it to be but justice to the memory of that illustrious patriot that a few extracts should be attached in this note.

EXTRACTS.

"We understand the meaning of the President to be, that we live under two *distinct*, *separate*, *independent*, and *limited* governments. One, the State governments respectively, and the other the General Government. Each of these governments has its powers, which, without usurpation on the one side or the other, can never come in conflict. If the General Government attempts to exercise no powers other than those which are *plainly delegated*, and the States none which are not *clearly reserved*, there can never be conflict between them. To one, the people owe allegiance to the extent of their powers *delegated* to it; and to the other, to the extent of the powers *reserved* to it. To both, the allegiance is equal in degree. They may be guilty of treason to the States severally, and to the United States. If the United States usurp the rights reserved to the several States, they have the same remedy as all other independent nations, and in addition thereto, the power of amending the Constitution, with the consent of the co-States, and of controlling the legislation of the General Government through the suffrage of their people. Many are led into error by the *theory*, that there can be but one government over the same people. Thus misled, they have considered the State and General Governments only as different parts of the same government. There is an absurdity in the existence of two *unlimited* governments over the same people, but not so of *limited* government. The people of the several States have first taken from their State governments, by restrictions in their constitutions, certain powers, which are vested in no other government, but reserved to themselves. Thus were their governments limited. They then took from these governments another parcel of powers, which they vested in the General Government created to be their depository. Thus were the State governments further *limited*. But the vesting of these powers in another set of agents, created *another limited government*. These two governments, embracing different powers, and having different objects to accomplish, are as independent of each other as if they embraced different territories. If each keeps within the limit of his powers, there can be no conflict between them any more than between two nations, each of which remains within its own borders. But when the General Government marches into any of the powers of the States, or the States invade those of the General Government, then come heartburnings, discontents, contentions, and perhaps civil wars.

"So far as relates to the nature of our political system, the opinion of the President is if we understand it, that, to the *extent of their rightful powers*, the State Governments and General Government are *equally* sovereign, *equally* independent, as much so *as the governments of different countries*. He thinks the only way to avoid collision is for each to confine itself strictly to its appropriate functions.

"The proclamation *asserts the principle* on which, in the opinion of the President, the General Government is founded, and the *messages* point out its proper application. The proclamation asserts that the General Government *possesses* certain powers, in the exercise of which the States have no right to obstruct or control it; the *messages* advise the utmost caution in the administration of the Government, that it may not transcend these powers. There is perfect consistency between them."

In addition to the foregoing we copy the following sound and strong views from Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address:

"But the constitution can not be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, *by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the general government*. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; *in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every part of the country*; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, *are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety*. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

These sentiments were uttered by that illustrious statesman at the end of his long and useful public life, and in full view of the grave; and we therefore regard them as peculiarly important and valuable. Such men as Edward Stanly and Alfred Dockery may pervert Gen. Jackson's opinions, so as to make it appear to the uninformed that he held the doctrine that the Union can be preserved by force; but *here is his language staring them in the face, and giving a direct contradiction to their statements.*

THE REVENUE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The act for raising additional revenue passed by the General Assembly of the State at the late session imposes taxes according to the following schedule:

	$ cts.
On every dollar of annual interest secured or owing from any solvent debtor, whether an individual or corporator. - - - - -	3
On every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling Slaves, - - - -	20
On every hundred dollars employed in every species of trade - - - - - -	10
On every dollar of dividend or profit due or received on sums of money vested in steam vessels, in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, either in the State or out of it, if exceeding $39, or if more than the person is liable for on his or her own debts - - - - -	3
On all Surgeons, Dentists, all practising Physicians, all practising Lawyers, and on all other persons, (except Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, Governor of the State and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts,) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars - - - -	3 00
And on each additional $500 - - - - -	2 00
On gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry, of the value of $50 or upwards, in use by the owner, 1 per cent. on the value per annum.	
On barouches, buggies, gigs, sulkies, carriages, and pleasure vehicles of every description, in use by the owners, of the value of $75 and under $100 - - -	50
All worth from $100 to $200 - - -	1 00
" " " 200 " 300 - - -	2 00
" " " 300 " 400 - - -	3 00
" " " 400 and over - - -	4 00
On gold watches, in use - - - -	1 00
" silver " " " - - - -	25
" harps " " " - - - -	2 00
" piano fortes " " - - - -	1 00
" pistols, worn or carried - - -	1 00
" bowie knives, worn or carried - -	1 00
" dirks and sword canes, worn or carried	50
" retailers of wines, cordials or spirituous liquors - - - - -	10 00
On billiard tables - - - - -	100 00
" nine or ten pin alleys - - - -	20 00
" every pack of playing cards sold -	25
" mortgages and deeds of trust registered	1 00
On agents for Insurance Companies without the State, in each county where they exercise the powers of an agent - - - -	50 00
On Toll Bridges and Ferries an annual tax equal to five times the amount of the largest toll received.	
On Circus Companies, and Collections of Animals, exhibiting for pay, in each county so exhibiting - - - - - - -	50 00
On Ethiopian Serenaders, comic singers, and performers on musical instruments, in each county performing - - - -	5 00

PLANK ROAD. The Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road held a meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of organizing the Company. Joel Williams, Esq, was elected President, and the following gentlemen as Directors: Jas. W. Strange, David McNeill, Duncan G. McRae, Alfred A. McKethan, Thos. R. Underwood, John D. Williams, and John Waddill.

The Road was located to Flea Hill, about seven miles on the old stage road to Raleigh, to cross the Cape Fear within three miles of Fayetteville.

The first meeting of the Directory takes place today, and we hope that prompt and vigorous measures will be taken to push the work to an early completion.

We learn that more than thirty-five thousand dollars of absolute subscription has been made, with the prospect of obtaining several thousand more in this county and town—so that the construction of the Road is now placed beyond a doubt, and we call upon the friends of the work in Johnston, Wake, and particularly those in Raleigh, to come forward and lend a helping hand. They will certainly be as much benefited as we hope to be in this place.

We now have the Western, Northern and Southern Roads under way, (which speak volumes for the enterprise of our citizens,) and we hope to have the pleasure soon to announce that the Centre road, towards the Pee Dee, will be in progress. The friends of that scheme will remember that a public meeting is to be held at McGregor's on the 12th inst. There must be no flagging in this enterprise—it is one of vast importance to the mercantile interest. Let there be a full turn out, and let every man put his shoulder to the wheel. "In union there is strength."

Fayetteville Carolinian.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Latest from California.

NEW YORK, July 3—2, p. m. The steamer Prometheus arrived here from Nicaragua this morning. She brings California dates to the 30th, and two hundred and fifty passengers.

The steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 20th, with two hundred passengers and two and a half millions of gold.

The burnt districts in San Francisco and Stockton are nearly built over again. The people are in no respect disheartened. Business is lively, and the yield of gold unsurpassed. The agricultural prospects are extremely encouraging.

The rumors of Indian difficulties in the northern part of the State continue, but commissioners have reported that they met with excellent success in pacifying the Indians.

The large fires had but little effect on the markets. The Northerner and New Orleans arrived at Panama on June 3d—the former with $600,000 in gold, and one hundred and twenty-five passengers; and the latter with $400,000 in gold, and three hundred and fifty passengers.

The auction houses are doing most of the business. Clothing, boots, shoes, &c., are extremely dull, except a few articles. Prices ten per cent, easier than on the 15th.

Saturday, 28th of June, was the anniversary of the Battle of Sullivan's Island near Charleston, and it has been usual for the Moultrie Guards to celebrate the day on the Island. Application with this view, was made to the commanding officer of Fort Moultrie for the use of the Gun Shed. "This was refused (says a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury;) the Commander being unwilling that the language used in the public address delivered on the same occasion last year, should be repeated within the enclosure of a United States Military post. It is due to the Commander of the Fort to say that his refusal was in language and manner perfectly courteous."

While we have no sympathy with the insane and mischievous disunion machinations of the South Carolina leaders, we cannot but avow our disapprobation of this impolitic and censurable refusal and attempt of the U. S. officers to exercise a censorship over sentiments expressed by citizens of South Carolina, on the scene of the battle, and which may not be exactly palatable to the loyal years of U. S. officers. As the Mercury says, this grouud was "made memorable by the valor of the South Carolina militia—it was *given* by the State to the United States, for the purpose of raising a work for defence againgst foreign enemies. It was never imagined, we think, that it would become the seat of a star chamber court, for measuring the limits to which citizens of South Carolina might go, in the expression of their opinions on public affairs."

A BREAST-PLATE FOR SOLDIERS. In Paris a new kind of cuirass for the use of the army is shortly to be tried. This cuirass is of *vulcanized India rubber*, about half an inch thick. This thickness, it is stated, is more than sufficient to resist the action of a ball projected from any kind of firearm. All the experiments tried have proved entirely successful. The force of the ball is completely broken by the elasticity of the India rubber, and it falls on the ground at the feet of the person against whom it was sent.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Observer* has hoisted the name of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Wm. R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President. A capital ticket. *Wil. Jour.*

An Act to increase Public Revenue.

Chapter LXXII—Acts 1846-'47.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That a tax of one *per centum*, shall be levied and collected upon the value of all real estate descended or devised to collateral kindred or others than lineal descendants, except the widows of the descendant, where such estate is of the value of three hundred dollars and upwards.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That a tax of one *per centum* shall be levied and collected upon the value of all personal property or goods, bequeathed to strangers or collateral kindred, or which is distributable to or amongst next of kin of any intestate, where such next of kin are collateral relations of such intestate, and where the legacy or property distributable shall be of the value of $200 and upwards.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all deeds of gift, transfers, alienations or conveyances of any estate, real or personal, made with intent to defeat the purposes of this act, so far as relates to the said tax of one per centum, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be void and of none effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the executor or executors, administrator or administrators, of each and every person who shall have died, leaving no leneal descendants on his final settlement, shall account for and pay to the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of his or her or their county, the amount which the estate of his or her or their testator or intestate, shall be liable to pay by way of tax to the State, under the provisions of this act; and in case of failure shall be liable on his bond for the amount thereof, in a suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina to the use of the Public Treasurer for the time being; and further liable to be sued at law or in equity, for the said taxes in any other manner, as executors or administrators are now liable to be sued by creditors of their testators or intestates, distributees or legatees, in the name of the State; which suit or suits it shall be the duty of the County Attorney or the Solicitor of the district, to institute and prosecute at the cost of the State, where the same shall not be recovered from the defendant or defendants.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the County Courts aforesaid to keep a record of all monies recovered by them under the provisions of this act, and transmit to the Comptroller of the State a true and correct list thereof, each year, at the time they return the statements or list of other taxables or taxable property, and on failure to make such returns or to pay the same over to the sheriff as herein provided, shall be liable, on their official bonds, for the several amounts received by them, in a suit or suits, to be brought in the manner and form prescribed in the preceding section of this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said clerks to pay over to the sheriffs of their counties respectively, the several amounts which they shall receive under the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs to receive, collect and account for the same to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, and under the same liabilities, forfeitures and penalties, in case of failure, as now prescribed by law for collecting and accounting for the other public revenue.

Acts Assembly Session 1848-'49.

Chapter LXXXI.

An Act to amend an act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to increase the public revenue."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That whenever any executor or administrator shall have in his or her hands, any slave or slaves, or other specific personal estate, liable to the tax of one *per centum* on the value thereof, imposed by the second section of the aforesaid act, it shall be his or her duty, before delivering over said property to the parties entitled thereto, to apply to the County Courts of the County wherein letters testamentary or of administration were granted, for the appointment of three disinterested persons to assess the value thereof; and such valuation made by them, the said commissioners shall return, under their hands and seals, to the succeeding term of said Court, and shall also furnish a copy thereof to the said executor or administrator.

THE INLAND ROUTE. On and after the first of July, baggage will be checked at the Wilmington boats from Charleston to New York. A baggage master will be present, who will give the check, and accompany the baggage. This will obviate the trouble and difficulties of the different portages on the route which have heretofore been so much complained of.

The Railroad cars at Wilmington will wait, if necessary, until 1 o'clock, p. m., for the boats from Charleston, so as to take passengers on without detention or delay.

The Wilmington and Weldon Road is now all laid with a heavy T rail, except nine miles adjoining Weldon, and eight near Wilmington, where there is a heavy flange rail, and the road in good order. The Wilmington Road is now one of the best in the United States, and the engines are of a superior character. The boats running between Wilmington and Charleston are also in the most perfect condition, and the route offers every inducement of speed, comfort and safety. To add to the facilities of this route, the Weldon and Portsmouth Railroad is nearly completed, having been relaid with heavy iron to within 14 miles of Weldon, and the entire road will be ready for travel by the month of August. Superior boats are being built, and will be in readiness to run from Portsmouth to Baltimore. This route will then offer great inducements in the way of comfort and despatch; for a passenger leaving Charleston at 4 p. m., will reach Portsmouth the next evening at 9 o'clock, take the steamboat, and after a comfortable night's sleep, will reach Baltimore next morning, 12 hours in advance of the mail by Richmond and Washington.

The President of the Wilmington Road, Gen. McRae, deserves the highest credit for the energy and ability which he has manifested, under many trying circumstances, in the management of the road, and we trust that its improved condition, while it adds so greatly to the comfort of the travelling public, will result in largely increased profits to the stockholders.

Charleston Mercury.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—*Important to Planters.* We are informed by our friend, Mr. E. T. Parker, of this county, that he has discovered the method and invented a machine, which he has had in successful operation during the last two months, which will plant and cultivate Cotton with about one-fourth the usual labor to a man and horse, and which does the work much neater and better than the usual way. It lays off the rows two at a time, the ridges being made in the usual way. The machine then opens the drill, drops the seed, and covers the same in two drills at the same operation, doing the work of seven or eight hands and four horses. It then harrows and scrapes both sides of two drills, and then chops out at the rate of two drills at a time. It then bars the same, and cultivates, entirely breaking and stirring the ground the width of two rows at a time, superseding nearly all the necessity of scraping and hoeing through the season, &c.

The machine is worked with one horse, and only one person is necessary to manage it, and is very simple in its construction. A more full description will be given at some future time.

Huntsville Advertiser.

William S. Collins, aged 18 years, one of the hands in this Office, was drowned in the Roanoke river, at this place, on the evening of the 27th June, about 6 o'clock, while bathing with his brother and two others. William and his brother had left the Office but a few minutes, before the sad news reached us, that William was drowned. Search was made for his body that evening, but it was not found. Early next day it was found floating on the water, near the shore, a few yards below where he was drowned.

William, was a good boy, and was not only beloved and esteemed by them with whom he lived, but by all who knew him. He made a profession of Religion when quite young, and attached himself to the M. E. Church of which, he was a worthy member. His soul has gone to its resting place in Heaven. He has left a father, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn over his untimely death. *Roanoke Republican.*

NORFOLK, JULY 3. The first cargo of new wheat from North Carolina arrived here to-day. 90 cts was offered and refused for the lot. The crop in N. C. is a very abundant one, and large quantities may be expected in this market. Corn has advanced; sales of white 60 cts., and yellow and mixed at 58 cts. Staves are scarce, sales of R. O. at $24 to $44.50.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

DINNER TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. On the 10th inst., a public dinner, which was attended by a large number of gentlemen, was given at Liverpool, by the Catholics, to Archbishop Hughes, of New York. The first toast was given to the Pope, and the second to the Queen. The chairman read a letter from Mr. Crittenden, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, acknowledging an invitation to be present. The chairman, in giving the toast to Archbishop Hughes, alluded in glowing terms to the United States; and his announcement that the U. States were a freer and happier country than England, was received with terrific applause. The Archbishop made an eloquent speech in reply, in which he alluded to his Irish birth, and the honors conferred on him since his emigration to America. Among the toasts was the following:—"The United States and their institutions, founded as they are upon the true principles of religous freedom."

THE OLDEST PAPER IN NEW ENGLAND. The New Hampshire Gazette, published in Portsmouth, N. H., is probably the oldest paper in New England. It is now in its ninety seventh year. The first number was worked upon a sheet of coarse cap paper, by Daniel Fowle and his negro man Primus, containing four pages, each ten and one half inches long by a little less than eight inches broad.

A countryman, being offered a glass of soda water the other day, rejected it with indignation. "Do you think I am a salamander," said he, "to drink water bilin hot?"

INTERESTING TO SONG WRITERS. Among the premiums offered at the great fair to be held at Macon on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of October next, is the following: "Best agricultural song, (to be sung during the fair by an amateur club in Macon, and composed to some of the popular airs of the day,) a silver pitcher worth $20." The song must be sent postpaid to B. E. Sties, Esq., Chairman Examining Committee, Macon.

LET HER BE. One of the Detroit mercantile gentlemen, who was travelling eastward a short time since, went to the clerk on one of the Ontario boats, to be shown his state room. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some little distance. Our friend went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, where he discovered a lady passenger making her toilette, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a low scream; "go away! go away!" cried she. "Letter B," screamed the clerk. "I am not touching her, at all!" returned the indignant merchant.

Fanny Kemble is reading Shakspeare in London with great success. She has, however, a rival in the Reverend Charles Eyre, who recited, without any dramatic costume or action, a great portion of Milton's Paradise Lost, a part hitherto not attempted by any public reader.

A small boy went into the navy yard, in Philadelphia some time since to pick up some chips. A certain naval captain passing by at the moment bravely wrested the basket from the boy, thundering curses in his ears. The boy, looking at him with disdain, exclaimed, "keep it sir, keep it—it is the only prize you ever took."

LOVE AND PHYSIC.

"Love is the sweetest, purest thing
That angels to our race can bring;
But physic is the vilest trade
That men or devils ever made!"

"I LOVE TO STEAL." An amusing incident occured in one of our down east churches, some years ago. The clergyman gave out on a pleasant Sabbah afternoon in July:

"I love to steal awhile away,
From every' cumbering care,
And spend the hour of setting day,
In humble grateful prayer."

The regular chorister being absent, the duty devolved upon the good old deacon M———, who commenced.

"I love to steal—'

and then bagged down—and raising his voice to a still higher pitch, he sung,

"I love to steal"

and as before, he concluded he had got the wrong pitch, and deploring that he had not his "pitch-tuner," he determined to succeed if he died in the attempt.

By this time all the old ladies were tittering behind their fans, whilst the faces of the "young un's," were all in a broad grin. At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out,

"I love to steal—"

This effort was to much; every other but the godly and eccentric parson was laughing, who arose, and with the utmost coolness said:

"Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray!"

It is needless to say that but few of that congregation heard that prayer.

A MOST ODD ACT. In England an Act of Parliament was passed requiring that every cart should have the owner's name and place of residence, with the words, "A taxed cart," painted on it. A market-gardener was brought before a magistrate for non-compliance with this Act, when he asserted in reply to the charge that, he had done all the law required, as the magistrate might easily convince himself. On examining the cart the following words were read: "A most odd act on a taxed cart"—which the man explained to mean—"Amos Todd, Acton. A taxed cart."

The hair of the Caucasian, or white man, is an *oval* tube, with a large oval perforation; that of the negro, oval, but perfectly solid; that of the Indian circular, and perfectly solid. By this simple test, the characteristics of the individual may be ascertained by an examination of the hair. In this way a thread of the hair is a key to a knowledge of the whole animal; as a tooth is to Owen, of London, and a scale of fish to Cuvier and Agassiz.

BLACK CAKE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR. Sugar 1 pound; butter, 1 pound; flour, 1 pound; ten eggs; brandy, ½ pint, raisins, 2 pounds; currants, 2 pounds; mace, nutmegs, acd cloves to flavor. Bake it well.

At Syracuse on Saturday, a fat negro woman, rigged out in the new style, with a dress reaching just below her knees, flowing trowsers and a gipsy hat, with streaming ribbons, promenaded the streets, attracting considerable attention. The dress was given her by some young men of that city.

It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill, for it is affirmed that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather have steered entirely by the nose of the turtles in swimming. The object of their voyage, as in the case of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favorable.

FAST TRAVELING. The completion of the Erie Railroad has opened a direct cheap and rapid communication with the West. The road is four hundred and sixty-seven miles long, and it is traveled over in seventeen hours and a few minutes. Passengers may leave New York after breakfast, sleep the same night on Lake Erie, and arrive at Cincinnati the following evening—making the whole trip from New York to Cincinnati, in one day and three quarters.

A DANDY. A specimen of the human family that passes for a man among women, and a woman among men. His upper lip is tied on with a moustache, while his whole occupation consists in toting a little cane up and down Broadway.

'Boston Smokers are'to be accommodated with a portion of the Common, to indulge in the weed, by the gracious permission of the city councils. Settees for their especial accommodation are to be placed there, and they must not smoke any where else.

TO DEADEN THE SOUND OF AN ANVIL. If a chain, about one foot long, formed of a few links, is suspended to the small end of an anvil, it will destroy that sharp thrilling noise produced by striking on it with the hammer; the vibrations of the anvil are extended to the chain which absorbs them without producing any sound.

PHILIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR. A correspondent of the Richmond Republican states that a gentleman in this country is now negotiating with Mr. Philips, respecting the introduction of his patent into the United States, and that as soon as the necessary arrangements are entered into, no time will be lost in diffusing this valuable invention through every State in the Union.

SPEAKING IN PUBLIC. 'Julius, did you ever speak in public?'

'In course I did, nigga."

'What?'

'At the perlice.'

'And what did you say, Julius, at the perlice?'

'Not guilty, Mr. Snow. What else could a gentlemon say under de pwessha ub de suckumstances?'

ON A MISER NAMED MOORE.

Iron was his chest, iron was his door,
His hand was iron, but his heart was more.

Westbury Churchyard.

We learn that Miss Dix, the devoted and most efficient minister of good to the friendly insane, has returned to the North to recruit her health, worn down by hard service in Florida and Georgia; and is now the guest of her friend Dr. Buttolph, at the Lunatic Asylum, near this city. *Trenton State Gazette, 3d inst.*

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

A large meeting of the citizens of this County and vicinity, took place in the Court House, on the 30th ultimo, when H. R. Dusenbury, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. Adderton, was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed in a brief manner by Gov. Morehead, the President of the Rail Road Company, who gave an account of the success of the Commissioners in letting the contracts on the eastern part of the Road which was received with great enthusiasm, and a new spirit seemed to be aroused in behalf of this great measure. Charles Mock, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which after a few spirited remarks by H. C. Jones, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with great joy the certainty which is now made manifest, that the North Carolina Rail Road will be completed, and we cheerfully concur with the proposal made by a meeting of the citizens of Wake, to break ground on that work at Greensborough on the 11th of July.

Resolved, That as many of us as can do so with convenience, will attend at the time, and on the occasion proposed.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Carolina Watchman, Greensborough Patriot, Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register.

H. R. DUSENBURY, *Ch'n.*

J. ADDERTON, *Sec.*

MORE CONTRACTS TAKEN. Contracts were taken at this place on Wednesday last, for the grading, &c. on the North Carolina Rail Road, from Pratt's Store to the Alamance line, with the exception of a small section about five miles west of Hillsborough; and we learn from the Democrat, that on Friday, at Graham, contracts were taken for all that portion of the Road which lies in Alamance County, except one or two sections for short distances. We understand that since Wednesday last, the section west of this place, which then remained to be contracted for, has been let out.

This is doing well; and since the contracts for the construction of the road have been so readily let out from Goldsborough to Guilford, there can be no doubt that the remaining contracts will all be taken by the 10th of July.

The contractors for the portion of the Road in Orange are energetic, business men, and we predict that the work will progress finely when they commence.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements have been made for the immediate re-construction of the Rail Road Bridge over Neuse River. Passengers are detained not over an hour in crossing the river, and but one failure of the mail—that going South on the morning after the fire—has occurred on this account. Northward, a single failure to connect has not occurred. *Goldsborough Rep. and Pat.*

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, July 5. Tobacco at from $4 to $15, according to qualitiy; cotton, no sales, but prime held at 9 to 9¼ cents; corn held firmly et 62½ to 65 cents; flour dull; lard 12½ cents in kegs. No. 1 cut herrings $6 75 to $7; gross $4 75 to $5.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 5. Bacon 12½ cents; cotton 7½ to 8½ cents; corn 90 cents per bushel; flour $5 to $5 50; fodder $1 25 to $1 30 per hundred; lard 12 cents per pound; beef on the hoof 5 to 6 cents; butter 20 to 25 cents.

WILMINGTON, July 3. Corn 67 cents cash, and store rates from 70 to 75 cents; flour, a fair stock in store, at from $5 to $5 25; the stock of lime light; lard 12½ cents; molasses, moderate sales at 19 cents on 90 days; nothing doing in river lumber. No produce for some days from above tide-way, the rivers and tributaries being quite low. The Journal says of Naval Stores: Since Thursday last, the sales of Turpentine have been generally steady, opening on Friday at our lowest figure, for yellow and virgin dip. The sales since Friday have all been at $2 40 for yellow; $2 70 for virgin; $1 30 for hard per bbl. of 280., at which rates the market closed to-day. The sales of the week foot up about 3300 bbls. including all qualities. *Spirits Turpentine*—There has been but very few transactions in this article since our last. Holders are firm in asking 27 cents, and buyers are equally firm in refusing to give more than 26 cents per gallon. We, however, learn that a small lot, 58 bbls. was taken this morning at 26 cents. *Rosin*—Sales of 5,021 bbls. including all qualities, at $1 per bbl. for No. 3; $1 to $1 05 for No. 2, and $1 75 for inferior No. 1. *Tar*—We hear of no receipts of consequence since last report; that on the market when we closed last week, and a few barrels received afterwards, finally went at $1 35 per bbl., being a decline on former quotations of 35 cents per bbl.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 1st inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington City, by the Rev. Mr. French, D. R. Goodloe, Esq., of North Carolina, to Miss Mary E. Waring, of Georgetown, D. C.

In Smithfield, on Thursday evening, the 3d instant, by the Rev. C. P. Jones, Mr. John F. C. Gerhardt, of Baltimore, to Miss Harriet C. Carter, of the former place.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

WE, the acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that we have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard. 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400,	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

STRAY MULE.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living about nine miles North-West from Raleigh, about five weeks ago, a mare MULE, two years old, a bright sorrel, and well grown, with a black streak across its shoulders and along its back. There is also a scar above and below the left knee of said Mule. This Mule has never been broken.

The Subscriber will pay a liberal reward to any person who will take up and return said Mule to him, or for any information which may lead to its recovery.

CALVIN NICHOLS.

Wake County, July 7, 1851. 71—3tpd.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School.

THE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851. 872—4w.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will continue the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 23d of May, a negro man, PEYTON, aged twenty-two years. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about six feet one or two inches high, and weighs from one hundred and eighty to ninety pounds; he has fine white teeth a little swollen beneath the eyes from physical cause, and has a large sore on one of his wrists. When he left home he carried off one of Allen's Revolving Pistols. The last time heard from, he was making his way towards the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road. He has also been seen about Poplar Spring meeting house, and Thos. Alston's plantation, near the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail within the State. WILLIAM JEFFREYS, Sr.

Rockrest, Franklin, June 30, 1851. 72—to.

Register insert four times and forward account to this office.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

A MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at Henderson, on Tuesday the 23d instant. As it is desirable there should be a full meeting, the City of Petersburg and the counties of Warren, Granville, Franklin, and Wake are each requested to send a deputation of five persons with proxies from other subscribers with authority to adopt such measures as may be deemed most adv

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Pickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house.

Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitution of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
7 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO,
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 7th of July, under the charge of Mr. EDWIN L. BARRETT, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in the best preparatory Schools. The Academy is situated about 200 yards from the residence of the Subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, equi-distant from Louisburg and Shocco Springs. Every attention will be paid both to the morals and literary pursuits of the Students. Board can be had with the subscriber and also in the families of Mr. J. J. Jones and Mr. Jourden. Jones, living within half a mile of the Academy at $6 50 per month.

Tuition, Languages,	$15,00 per session.
English Branches,	10,00. " "

WM. J. BRANCH.

Louisburg, June 5, 1851. 872—3w.

CEDAR GROVE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 7th of July next, and continue for five months.

TERMS.

Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	$15,00
English,	10,00

Board, including Room, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Fuel, can be had in good families in the neighborhood at prices varying from six dollars to six and a half per month.

Students joining the School are charged with tuition for the session, no deductions being made except in cases of protracted illness. SAM'L. W. HUGHES.

Cedar Grove, N. C., June 1st, 1851. 872—2wpd.

$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at the Session of 1848-'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company." Persons bidding will endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks." DANIEL W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1851. 67—td.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School.

THE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early application.

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 10, 1851. 872—4w.

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Summer Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The Principal is assisted by competent Instructors. The departure of the Senior Class for College, which is unusually large, will leave room for several Students.

TERMS, as for the last Session.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*

Warrenton, June 19, 1851. 66—3w.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Second Term of the present year will begin on Monday, the 7th of July, and end on the first Thursday in December. For particulars address

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, May 26th, 1851. 60—1m.

Boots and Shoes.

ADDITIONAL supplies of Gentlemen's Boots both Sew'd and Peg'd. Also, Ladies White and Black Kid Slippers, from the Manufactory of J. Miles & Son, with a great variety of Children's Shoes.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD'S.

April 19, 1851. 48—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST Received and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent*; and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER,
Com'rs.

June 11. 63—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

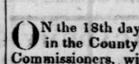
Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Hoffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50.—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

MNALCUS ANKFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

April 7, 1851. 41—tf.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Marium A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Achsh, John Flemming and wife Aizenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Saiah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—t20J.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev. Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3.) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board, same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July

Now Landing, the follofwing articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs
75 do. Lemons,	200 Drums, whole
Prunes,	150 do. Half,
300 Fancy Boxes,	75 do. Qr.
250 Glass Jars,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Denie,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 500 " Irica,
300 Qr. "	Do. 800 " Shelled,
50 Layer,	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	500 " Sicily,
500 Filberts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80
For others, $100 } in advance.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Blanks for sale.

BLANK DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 28, 1851. 41—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of

$7000 Worth of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons.
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins.
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery,
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

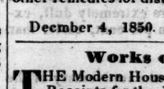
20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,)
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

A Stage Coach for Sale Cheap.



THE Subscriber has at Newbern a nine passenger Stage Coach; it is much worn but will do good service for some time. Having no use for it, he will sell it for $125. Any person wanting such an article will find it a bargain. WM. G. BRYAN.

Newbern, May 23, 1851. 59—1m.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Works on Cookin, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprisin, one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851.

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambrie Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch ginghum, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

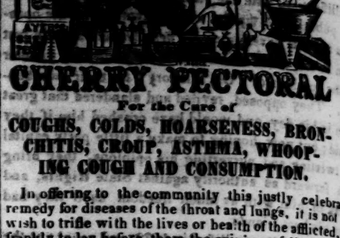
Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

French Cloth Sacks.

WE are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—tf.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, CO